

# THE MILITARY MONITOR, AND AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

VOL. I]

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1813.

[No. 36.

## THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

## AMERICAN REGISTER.

Is published every MONDAY morning, at \$3 per volume, or 52 numbers. To be paid in advance.

### AGENTS.

#### FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

Subscriptions will be received by the following Gentlemen, who have kindly offered to act as agents to the MILITARY MONITOR.

Aaron Belknap Esq. <i>Newburg,</i>	N. Y.
Mr. Michael Muldon <i>Hudson,</i>	do.
Editor of the Farmers Register <i>Troy,</i>	do.
Editor of the Saratoga Patriot <i>Ballston Sp.</i>	do.
Mr. Hathaway Post Master <i>Rome,</i>	do.
Editor of the Montgomery Mon. <i>Johnstown</i>	do.
Editor of the Long Island Star, <i>Brooklyn</i>	do.
Henry P. Dering Esq. <i>Sagg Harbour</i>	do.
Editor of the City <i>Newark,</i>	N. J.
Editor of the Journal <i>Elizabethtown,</i>	do.
Editor of the Freeman, <i>New Brunswick</i>	do.
Editor of the True American, <i>Trenton</i>	do.
Mr. John Gillard <i>Pittsburg,</i>	P.
Post Master, <i>Dumfries</i>	Pa.
Post Master, <i>Bowling Green</i>	do.
Mr. James Chipley <i>Woodstock</i>	do.
Mr. Samuel Gardner <i>Strasburg</i>	do.
Mr. John Binns,	do.
Editor of the Correspondent,	do.
Mr. David Niess Jur. <i>Prana,</i>	do.
Editor of the Delaware Republican, <i>Wilm. D.</i>	do.
Editor of the American, <i>Baltimore,</i>	do.
Mr. Joseph Milligan, <i>George-town, Colum.</i>	do.
Mr. Wm. F. Gray, <i>Fredericksburg,</i>	Va.
Editor of the Virginia Argus, <i>Richmond,</i>	do.
Editor of the Intelligencer, <i>Petersburg,</i>	do.
Mr. James O'Connor, <i>Norfolk,</i>	do.
Mr. John Hoff, <i>Charleston, S. C.</i>	do.
Editor of the Penn. Republican, <i>Harrisburg,</i>	P.
Editor of the Intelligencer, <i>Lancaster, P.</i>	N. C.
Mr. Peck <i>Raleigh</i>	do.
James Wilson, Esq. P. M. <i>Worcester, Mass.</i>	do.
Oliver Shend, Esq. <i>Eastport,</i>	do.
Jonah Leonard, <i>Orange,</i>	N. J.

### Official.

*Copy of a letter from Capt. SAMUEL EVANS, commanding the United States' frigate Chesapeake, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated.*

U. S. Frigate Chesapeake,  
Boston, 10th April, 1813.

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a report I have made to Commodore Decatur relative to the cruise of this ship, agreeable to an order I received from him under date of the 8th of October last.

Respectfully I have the honor to be  
SAML. EVANS:  
The Hon. WM. JONES,  
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Frigate Chesapeake.  
Boston, April 10, 1813.

I avail myself of the termination of the Chesapeake's cruise, which has ended by her arrival in this port, to inform you of the transactions therefore.

I believe it is known to you that we sailed from Boston on the 17th December last. On the 31st, at 3 P. M. we discovered the first sail, to which we gave chase; but night coming on we lost sight of her. On the first day of January, at half past 2 P. M. being in lat. 34 N. long. 32 W. we discovered another sail to which we gave chase — at 5, Lieut. Page boarded her and discovered that she was the American brig Julia of Boston, from Lisbon bound to Boston, and that she was sailing under a British licence, which the captain delivered to him. In consequence of this I determined to place her papers in the hands of a midshipman, and send him in her to her port of destination, that she might be proceeded against if proper; but the night being now advanced and the weather boisterous, I concluded to lay by with her until morning. When at half past 8 A. M. while about dispatching her, two sail were discovered

in the wind's eye of us, standing directly for our weather bow. About half past 9 I discovered by their sail they were vessels of war, one of which appeared to be a large ship. Midshipman Blodget and the captain of the brig were now dispatched to her, with directions to steer his course, by doing which he would go large and some distance from them; and on the return of the boat, I wore round and stood under double reef'd topsails and fore topmast staysail, so as to bring them about three points on our weather quarter, with the double purpose of drawing them from the brig, and by compelling them to haul more up to be enabled to ascertain more correctly the force of them. After standing some distance from the brig, I back'd the mizen topsail to let them approach us; but finding they bore directly up, and that by remaining with it aback they would be quite near us, before we could discover their force I filled it again and stood one point higher than before, and they again hauled up; but not so that we could discover more than the round of their bows, and nearly in this position they kept until about 11 A. M. when we lost sight of them in a heavy squall — about this time our fore topmast was discovered to be sprung, and by meridian the sea and wind had increased to that degree that it was necessary to bring the ship to a reef'd foresail and main topsail with hoos'd top-gallant masts. — At 2 P. M. having every thing snug, and being desirous to ascertain their force, so that if there was not a great disparity, I might endeavor to obtain a position to bring them to action on the weather moderating; I wore and stood in the direction we had last seen them until 5 P. M. — when discovering nothing of them, I again wore and proceeded towards our place of destination. — On the 9th we made the island of St. Anthony, one of the Cape de Verds. —

Orders for PRINTING &c.  
Military Blanks: Lawyers' Blanks; Justices Blanks; Books; Pamphlets; Hand-Bills; Cards, &c. with which we may be favored, either in the English, French, Spanish or Portuguese languages, will be expeditiously attended to, and on moderate terms.

Letters and Communications for this paper, must be forwarded free of postage.

Here it may be proper to mention that in our passage until the 10th of January, when we were in lat. 15, 30 N. and lon. 25, 11 W. had been uncommonly boisterous. We had by that day lost two foretopmasts; and from the day of our sailing until then the gun deck had not been dry.

On the 12th at 6 A. M. we discovered a sail N. by E. to which we gave chase, and at 9 brought her to and boarded her. She proved to be the British ship Volunteer from Liverpool, Biatra, one of a convoy of 12 sail bound to different ports of South America, and the Pacific Ocean, under charge of the Cherub sloop, from which she had parted 5 days previous to our falling in with her. She had on board a considerable invoice of dry goods; and I put a crew on board her & dispatched her to America. The next day at 6 A. M. we discovered another sail bearing W. by N. to which we gave chase, & at 11 boarded her. As she was known to be the brig Liverpool Hero, one of the convoy, I boarded her under English colors, in hopes of being enabled to gain such information as would bring us in sight of the fleet. I found she had left them the day after the Volunteer; that she had but little that was valuable in her and as her mainmast would make us a most excellent main topmast, which we were much in want of, I determined to take out the valuable part of her cargo and destroy her. While in the execution of this at 4 P. M. another sail was discovered. On seeing us she made sail from us, and as the wind was light and no possibility of coming up with her before dark, I judged it best to take what we could from the brig while day lasted, and to run part of the night to the southward & westward in hopes to intercept her next day—this I did, and lay by the latter part of the night and most of next morning—When seeing nothing of her, I bore up and stood in a direction to intercept the fleet, if they had passed the inside of the Cape de Verds, which, from the course they were steering when the brig separated from them, and the information I was enabled to glean from the captain and crew of her before I informed them who we were, I was strongly impressed with idea they had done; but I regret to say that after pursuing this course until I arrived on our cruising ground, we saw nothing of them. Perhaps sir, the idea may suggest itself to you, that taking into consideration the latitude allowed in my instructions, it would have been proper for me to have pursued them further; and I will therefore give you my reasons for not doing so. As I have mentioned

heretofore, I boarded the brig under English colors, and I believe the captain had not the smallest suspicion of our being other than an English frigate until I undid him. By different questions I learnt that there was not the smallest apprehension in the fleet of falling in with American cruisers, between where they were and their places of destination, and that it was very possible that they had nearly all separated, as the evening when he last saw the commodore they were much scattered; some a considerable distance astern of the brig and others as far ahead—and by the papers I obtained I learnt they were bound to nearly as many ports as there were vessels. These considerations operated forcibly to determine me to abide on the ground allotted me, and I reasoned thus—It is evident by this time they must be separated, and the only probable chance I can have of falling in with them will be to proceed directly and cruise off a neutral harbor; by doing this I may possibly fall in with one or two that are bound to the most northerly ports—but while I am occupied looking for these vessels which may be in shore of me—when I see them escape—the chance is the others will be safely arrived in port—besides at this period an alarming malignant fever had made its appearance in the ship, which threatened to be epidemical, and I was apprehensive that by going into the sultry latitudes when we might calculate upon almost continual rain, there would be no possibility of checking it. Again, this was only one fleet, and from one port; we were in the track they sailed both home and outward. The newspapers we had obtained announced that the Governor-General of India would sail in a few weeks, in a frigate for his command, by remaining where we were, was it not possible we might be so fortunate as to intercept him? Finally, taking into consideration all those circumstances, I determined to remain on our cruising ground be the event what it would; and I have now to regret that I must inform you I could scarcely have made more unhappy determination; for after cruising there until the 23d of February we discovered but one sail, which proved to be the British brig Earl Percy, from Barravista to Brazils, with a cargo of salt; her I manned and ordered in.

It now remains for me to relate to you the transactions since we left our cruizing ground. From the 5th of Feb. when we took the Earl Percy, & were in the long. of 24, 30 W. and lat. 3, 32 N. until the 23d, the weather had been such as to deprive us of the benefit of

lunar observations. Apprehensive that we had a westerly current, I had part of the time been playing to the eastward—when on the 23d we found ourselves by a lunar in 30, 30 W. As we were now in my opinion to the westward of the general track, and it would take all the time we could allow ourselves to remove to the southward to gain 3 or 4 degrees of casting, I concluded we could do no better than abandon the ground we had been so unfortunate on—and on the 24th bore up for the coast of Surinam. Here we arrived on the 2d March and remained until the 6th, without seeing any thing—when we made sail to the Northward and about a degree to the eastward of Barbadoes and the other Carribbee Islands, until to the northward of them, when we steered to the west parallel to the different passages, until long. 75—when we hauled to the northward and eastward along our coast—in this route we fell in with the following vessels which we boarded, and we chased one ship and one sloop. The former of which escaped us in the night, and the latter in thick weather.

In lat. 25, 51 N. long. 68, 56 W. March 19th, boarded a Spanish schr. from Porto Rico to Cadiz. In lat 26, 58 N. long. 68, 15 W. March 12, board-  
ed the ship Charleston and Liverpool Packet, from Cadiz to N. York. In lat. 26, 20 N. long. 70, 6 W. March 23, boarded the Cartel schr. ~~which is~~, from St. Bartholomews to N. York out of which we obtained seven volunteers.— On the 3d of April, in lat 37, 15 N. long. 71, 9 W. boarded the Portuguese brig St. Antonia, De Invigo, from Lis-  
bon to Wilmington (N. C.) On the 5th April, lat 40, 18 N. long. 68, 24 W. boarde  
to New ~~Y~~ Virginia from Lisbon

On the 7th April lat. 41. 55 N. lon. 68, 7 W. retook the s.shr. Valerius, in the possession of an English prize-master, who stated that he cut her out of Tarpaulin cove on the 8th April, lat. 42, 57 N. lon. 68 W. boarded the brig Jane, of Portland, for St. Batholomews. I am happy to inform you that independent of the fever, I have before alluded to, the ship has been unusually healthy for a new crew. We have not now so many on the sick list as we sailed with; and owing to the judicious arrangements of the First Lieut. Page and the Surgeon, and the zeal with which they were carried into execution by all the officers, we were fortunate enough to check it in a short time, with the loss of seven men, who all died in from three to seven day's illness.

The ship will require a new mast, the one in being decayed; and in working

in yesterday a heavy flaw carried away the main-top mast by which we unfortunately lost three men, and sprung the head of the mainmast, which I expect will have to be replaced likewise. We have on board between forty and fifty prisoners. The masters of the Volunteer and Liverpool Hero, I permitted to proceed in the Earl Percy, on parole.

I am with respect, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) SAMUEL EVANS.  
Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

TO THE WHIG REPUBLICANS  
OF THE STATE OF  
NEW-YORK.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE contemptuous opinion which the peace party professedly form of your understanding, should be, to you, a sufficient proof of the little value in which they hold you; and that their pretended respect is merely to decoy you into their measures, and not to secure your rights or your liberties.

An address, purporting to be directed "to the Republican citizens of the state of New-York," has been published at Albany, and signed by a few names.

These addressers, fellow citizens, while they profess a great veneration for their country, and a fear that it will be ruined by the intrigues of *Martling men*, have adopted the principles of the consistent enemies of our best of republican institutions, and while they profess a fear that American liberties may be destroyed, they wish to leave these liberties at the disposal of an anti-republican faction of their creating.

The language of Quincey on the floor of Congress, is insidiously introduced into this address. Compare the expressions of the peaceable Quincey with those of your peace party addressers.—

Mr. Quincey says,

"Out of 28 years of our Government's existence, Virginians had, for 24 years, been Presidents!"

The addressers say—"But however incredible it may appear to posterity, yet history will record it as a fact, that for twenty-four out of twenty-eight years, she (Virginia) has given a chief magistrate to the confederacy, and has directed the measures of the nation."

Can you, on comparing the doctrines of Quincey with those of the addressers, mistake the similarity of feelings and congeniality of their sentiments? Can you, for a moment, consent to be led by

Quincey; and, if you are not agreed to range yourselves under his unrighteous standard, then are you prepared to range yourself with those who support that standard, and who adopt his very language?

Do you wish for another proof of the adoption of the Quincey language by your addressers?—then read it. Mr. Quincey says,

"It is a curious fact, but no less true than curious, that for these 12 years past, the whole affairs of this country have been managed, and its fortunes reversed under the influence of a cabinet little less than despotic composed to all office purposes of 2 Virginians and a foreigner.

The addressers say—"The law of the dominant party enacted and promulgated at Washington by two or three individuals, has not only controlled the conduct of its members, but has become the law of the land."

Is not this the language of a Tory British faction existing in the Northern states, now adopted and promulgated by persons residing in the state of New-York? The fact is, the British government has formed a British party in the Eastern states, a party held in great favor, and put under the special protection of British officers and of British agents, as clearly appears by the public proclamat of British officers, and the public conduct of British commanders.—

Licences to trade with certain parts of Europe, have been directed by the British government to be exclusively granted to the citizens of the Northern states, while the blockades by the enemy's ships are confined pretty nearly to the Southern states. This favored party seeks an alliance with the great and powerful state of New-York, which, should it be effected, would be instantly extended to the Delaware, and then the party would boldly assume the name, as it now does the form, of a *Northern confederacy*. Citizens! the addressers call on you to unite with your Northern brethren, the planners of the Northern confederacy.

I do not know whether these addressers call themselves Washingtonians, but I know they copy and adopt the principles of those anti-patriots, who dared to cover their treasonable designs by arrogantly and impiously assuming the name of Washington, as a patron-guide, while they abandoned his principles, and would sap and destroy the edifice which he so ably assisted to erect.

The modern Washingtonians are ever talking and writing of *Northern* and *Southern* influence, and endeavoring that such should indeed exist. "The

North (say the addressers) has bowed to the dominion of the South." Had Washington yet lived, he would execrate this language and its authors, or he would frown them into silence. In his invaluable legacy, his farewell address, he prophesied that faction unfriendly to the union would arise, and he left you his advice to be guarded against it—"Indignantly frowning upon the "first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country "from the rest."

Will you then be supporters of the British Tory faction of New-England? Will you be disciples of Pickering and Quincey? Will you be swayed by the councils of the addressers?

"And the United States (say the addressers) now exhibit the singular and melancholy spectacle of a people divided among themselves, and rent asunder by party, when at war with the most powerful nation in the world."—Yes, fellow citizens, the people are unfortunately rent asunder by party, but by whose agency? I answer emphatically, by the British Anti-American faction—a faction which would be the tyrants of your country, and, rather than be forced to live under laws founded on equality, would pompously strut about as subjects of a British king, to whom they would transfer their allegiance, having first transferred their country.

The distinctions of Federal and Republican no longer exist—*Whig* and *Tory* constitute the parties of the day—and, whatever may be the errors of a few, the great, the undoubted design of the Tory party is, to erect one part of your country into a monarchy, in a close alliance with Canada, or, in failure of this design, to give the entire country to the dominion of England.

This project cannot be effected by force; all the power of England, aided by that of their adherents in New-England, could not effect it by force of arms—There is Republicanism enough yet remaining even in New-England, to counteract any open attempts forcibly to reduce the states, to submit again to British rule. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the Tory faction by decoying the people into an unwise delegation of power, which, should it get into the disposition of a peace-party, will undoubtedly ruin your country. British gold is now in circulation, and British agents are now in employ. The object is, to cause an abuse of the elective franchise—the effect will be to narrow the exercise of it, and ultimately to destroy it.

It is cause of bitter complaint, that a President should be chosen from Virginia!—Had Washington been born in

New-York, he would have been President of the United States; and had Jefferson and Madison been born in Massachusetts and Connecticut, they would have been Presidents also. They owe their elections to their virtues and talents, and not to their names or places of birth. They owe their elevation to the Presidency, to the votes of the people of the United States, and not to the votes of Virginia, as may be clearly seen by a reference to the elections at different periods.\*

The addressers allow that, "according to the general sense and practice of nations we had just cause of war with Great Britain & France" but these conscientious peace men give us a page on the immorality of war, as if war should on no account be waged altho' the cry against government, while endeavouring to avoid war, was that "they could not be kicked into a war." One step towards establishing the power of the northern confederacy is to put every virtuous man out of office, and for this purpose Mr. Madison must be put out of office by opposing and misrepresenting his measures and his views. While it was thought that he could avoid war "he could not be kicked into war." When he did advise war, for the protection of commerce, national independence and sailors' rights, the immorality of war is preached up as a reason for withdrawing confidence from the man so lately re-elected.

"It is well known (continue the addressers) that the eastern states rely upon commerce and navigation as the foundation of their wealth, and the source of their subsistence; while the southern states look to the productions of the earth." Let me ask the addressers, what will the people of the southern states do with the productions of their soil, if foreign commerce be obstructed by war? The reply would prove that no people in the Union would suffer more by a suspension of commerce than would the people of the southern states.

The addressers admit that the attack on the frigate Chesapeake was cause of war, and that "at the time of the aggression upon the Chesapeake, all parties would have united in a declaration of war" yet these addressers having become peace-men, only because war is declared are frightened at the immorality of war in which they were so lately willing and wishing to enter. They would have gone to war to resent one injury, but not to resent a hundred in-

juries. They would have declared war because four persons, claimed as British deserters, were forcibly taken from an American ship, but would not go to war to resent the impressment of several thousands of citizens.

"Before the declaration of hostilities, (say the addressers,) Great Britain had made a satisfactory atonement for the affair of the Chesapeake. Let me ask the peace-men, how many widows or orphans of the killed, or how many of the wounded of the crew of the Chesapeake have received any remuneration from England? and if three of the supposed British deserters have been returned, did not it happen since and in consequence of the war? "And about the time that hostilities were resorted to (continue the addressers) the obnoxious orders in council were rescinded." I would remind these apologists of British aggression, that the orders in council were not abolished until it was ascertained that America could not and would not endure further injury. The repeal took place in the same week in which the war was declared, and but a short time after the British government officially declared that the orders would not be discontinued but on conditions which America could not command a compliance with.

It is asserted by the moral peace-party that "war ought not to be declared in an unprepared condition," altho' this same party would, on a former occasion, declare war, although we were still less prepared for it—but if we were to wait the commencement of war, when would we be prepared? Never—the continued and increasing depredations of the enemy on our external commerce; and the vigorous opposition of the internal allies of that enemy would destroy our resources, disunite our people, and embarrass our affairs so that we never would be prepared—*War was necessary to procure respect from England, and to defeat treason at home.*

It is asserted that "a majority of the American people were opposed to the measure" of a war—how is this proved? The majority of the Representatives of the people were in favour of war; the enlistment of the army and navy are uncommonly successful; volunteers offer themselves in thousands to support the war—loans to any amount can be obtained. The war is popular—a people, who could submit to insult and national disgrace, would not deserve to be free and would soon become slaves.

This addressing peace-party say, that their attachment is to principle and not to men, yet we find their antipathy di-

rected against both—against principles, because they are REPUBLICAN, and against men, because they are VIRGINIANS. They assert their right to differ from others; and, under this allowable principle, they would conceal the fact, that they differ with the government on all points, and equally resist every measure whatever may be its tendency. The grand object of the address is to influence the Electors of this state to oppose DANIEL D. TOMPKINS as GOVERNOR, and JOHN TAYLER as LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. It is unnecessary to say any thing in favor of these patriots—the addressers have said not one word against their moral characters; and, of their public characters, they have said, that they are the friends of Jefferson, Madison, and virtue. The addressers have been led into an acknowledgment of the most ample testimony of the public and private capability and virtues of the men of the people,—while it is remarkable that neither malice nor ingenuity could invent a single specific charge against either.

But the addressers must oppose the nomination of TOMPKINS & TAYLER, because a contrary conduct "would give a lie to all our (their) past professions." Then these addressers would remain consistent, altho' even by adherence to error—although they invite proselytes from true patriotism to adopt the errors in which they, in mutual obstinacy, adhere.

AN ELL. OR

## The Military Monitor.

NEW-YORK,

MONDAY, MORNING, MAY 3, 1813.

—  
Wanted, a steady man to deliver this paper in the city—apply at the Office.

We, this day, present our readers with an engraved representation of the "BRITISH ALLIES." In this picture there will not be found any heightened colouring, calculated to excite unreal horror, by a misrepresentation of facts.

It is no uncommon sight to view the savage allies of Britain surprizing defenceless families; dragging the hoary headed father from his couch, and torturing him with the most painful death which they can inflict; to see the aged mother dying under the tomahawk; to behold the beautiful and innocent virgin expiring; to see the innocent babes, unconscious of danger, smiling while the Savage raises

\* A statement of the results of the Presidential elections, may be seen in the 34th number of the *Military Monitor.*

them from the ground to dash them into eternity!—Look, citizens, to Montreal and Québec—hear the yells of the Savages, returning from slaughter!—hear their wicked orgies—and behold the British agent counting the scalps, and paying the stipulated price!—Must not you fancy that you hear the manes of the dered families crying out to the Luke!—patriot, “you have murdered us!”—Will not the sons and brothers of the murdered families, on their return from battle, demand of you “where are our parents, our sisters, and friends?”—Could you, citizens, view the deck of one of the British ships now cruising on the coast, your soul would be chilled—You would behold the impressed American driven, with derision and insult, from stem to stern, perhaps receiving undeservedly a degrading punishment for an incautious expression of his love of country—Could you hear him breathing out his anxious solicitude for his family—“My wife! my children!” cries the victim of tyranny, as he views the shores of that land on which he has not trod for years, and on which he fears he never will tread!—“Do you know (cries the impressed seaman) how soon each of yourselves may have a son, a brother, or a friend, on board one of the enemy's ships?” The tresssed citizen knows that the day of is that which may lead to his redemp. consign him to slavery for life. From the deck of the enemy's ship he looks to the land of his birth—he conceives that he sees the adherents of Britain rushing to the Polls—With palpitating anxiety, with hope nearly extinguished, he breathes out his heart's wish, “My friends, to and berate me by your votes.”

Would the Tory look to the cause he espouses, let him gaze on the horror-striking picture of an Indian massacre!—would he now the accessories of these abominable crimes, let him look to the British—let him look to himself.

**ELECTION.**—The Election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Members of the State Legislature, terminated, on Thursday last, the peace-ticket for members of assembly succeeded in this City by a majority of about 150. At the annual Election in '2, this same party succeeded by a majority of 474 at the Election for Members of Con- in December last, they succeeded by a majority of 749. Thus we find the opponents of the general Government loose influence as

danger presses on the country. When it is considered what extraordinary exertions were made by the peace-party, at and preparatory to the late Elections, and how small the majority is, the result may be fairly claimed as a Whig triumph; and had a. of the many patriots now absent, defending their country, been at the Polls, the result would certainly give a large majority in favour of America;—nor can there be a doubt but that the American-party will, at the next succeeding Election, prove that virtue is still predominant in New-York.

The result of this Election has indeed disappointed both parties. Those, who succeeded, anticipated an overwhelming majority; while, there is not perhaps one among the friends of this country, who calculated on such small majority on the side of the northern confederacy.

It is fair to associate the opponents of the general government, in this state, with the Northern Confederacy—the vile printers to the Eastward, publicly claim the malcontents of New-York, as a part of the tory confederacy, nor is it denied by the party here—it is said a resolution proposed, at one of their meetings, disavowing any intention to dissolve the union of the States, had been rejected or withdrawn.

The Election of 11 Members from the City of New-York, does not determine the complexion of the Legislature.

There is little doubt but that the Whig candidate will succeed in this district; and as Governor, all seem now of one opinion that TOMPKINS, will be re-elected. It may then be hoped that every branch of the State Legislature will be democratic.

When the immense consequence of this state, to the union, be considered, it's political preservation is not to be appreciated. This state stood as a barrier between Eastern Henryism, and American Union. Could this state be successfully assailed, the Delaware would be fixed on as the Eastern boundary, but fortunately, it is otherwise; and America may be proclaimed safe.

Knowing the interest which every section of the union must feel in the result of the late Election, we shall record it, weekly as we will receive authentic information, until the final result will be ascertained.

**Subscribers** who have removed to new residences on the 1st inst. are requested to give notice thereof at the Office.

## Summary.

Commodore CHAUNCEY has sailed from Sacket's harbour with one ship, one brig and seven schooners, having on board the 15 Regiment of U. S. infantry, under command of Col. Pike.

In consequence of orders, at Philadelphia to expedite the sailing of the flag Neptune, Capt Jones, with the embassy of Peace to Russia, received on Saturday, an extra number of hands were employed all yesterday in bending sails, filling water and other preparations for the voyage; by which we are led to believe that she will sail in a few days.

The British squadron is completely in possession of the Chesapeake Bay many partial landings were made to procure cattle & other supplies. They were in possession of of Pool Island near the mouth of the Patapsco. It appears that a few of their black allies had escaped and arrived on board the squadron.

The British squadron, with added strength, continues to infest Chesapeake Bay and menaces an attack, it is said, on Annapolis. An express reached this city yesterday morning from that place, the object of which was, we learn to request a further supply of cannon and ball.

*Nat. Int.*

The British have also taken possession of Block Island near the entrance of Long Island Sound.

Capt. Taber, of the sloop President, informs that a large British frigate, in chase of an American vessel, went ashore on Pollock Rip, off Nantucket shoals, on Monday last, and, it was supposed, would be lost. Her masts had gone overboard, and one of her tier of ports was under water.—[This is confirmed by a New London packet.]

The Kentucky troops, upon leaving Cincinnati, were forced to leave their heavy baggage & make forced marches to Fort Meigs; from accounts received, fears were entertained that the Fort would be attacked.

The British editors are anticipating vast dangers, indeed an entire overthrow of the Bonaparte dynasty, Austria, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark are to coalesce with the “magnanimous nation,” in restoring the old regime in France. Louis the 18th has published an address to his French subjects, inviting them to rebellion against the Corsican Usurper.

The Russians are certainly on the advance. Warsaw and some other places had surrendered to them. We cannot however expect that British journals will give any fair view of the measures taking in France to oppose or repel the northern hordes.

A convention is said to be signed at St. Petersburg, between England and Denmark, which stipulates for the neutrality of the latter power; this however needs confirmation.

In Spain nothing material had occurred as late as the 17th of March, which is the date of Lord Wellington's despatches. He still remained at his quarters at Freinella.

**A few** files of this paper from the commencement, remain yet unsold; and may be had at the subscription price of \$3 per vol. payable at the time of subscribing.

BRITISH ALLIES,



## Extracts.

### A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

To the memory of John Hart, Joseph Williams, and Hannibal Boyd, three of the crew of the Hornet Sloop of War.

Who lost their lives in an ineffectual attempt to save part of the crew of the Peacock, a British vessel they had just captured—she sunk and the whole perished together.

BRITAIN, whose trident long has rul'd the main,

And long usurped an arbitrary reign; BRITAIN no more with undivided sway Shall bid her Navy cut the liquid way, COLUMBIANS swear the Empire to divide, And test their prowess on the billowy tide. Let then her boasted bulwarks seek our strand,

Our noble Tars will make a glorious stand: Bravely indignant meet the battle's rage, And Ship to Ship undauntedly engage; For Seamen's Rights, for Commerce they contend,

The "Freedom of the Seas" proud to defend;

Their bosoms pant with valor's ardent glow, And for their country falls th' avenging blow.

The battle won—the bloody contest o'er, Our noble Tars are *enemies* no more. The vessel sinks—Haste! haste! she settles down—

Let MERCY's wrath, the brow of victory crown!

Alas! the conquerors plunge beneath the wave,

And with the conquer'd meet a watry grave! Lost is the gen'rous purpose of the soul,

Cold o'er their hapless heads the billows roll;

The Ocean's fathomless abyss they go, DEATH at one moment grappling friends and foe!

Down, down they fall—they sink no more to rise,

Till the last Trump shall rend the vaulted skies.

On that dread day, when Earth & Ocean pour Their countless millions on the unknown shore,

That Act of Mercy will a blessing prove, That Act of Mercy shine in worlds above.

AMERICANUS.

April 12, 1812.

From the *National Advocate*.

SIR.—The following pathetic lines were composed by an English gentleman, resident in Liverpool, at the period when Britain was leagued with the despots of Europe, for the destruction of liberty in France; and when she was butchering her subjects in Ireland, for daring to unite in the cause of their country's freedom!—The same spirit has actuated her ever since, in her persevering violations of our independence and neutral rights, and in kidnapping our citi-

zens, in order to force them to fight her battles, and serve in her frantic wars for the dominion of the ocean, and the monopoly of the commerce of the world; which are the true causes of our present contest with her. I therefore think, that an insertion of these verses in your useful journal, will answer a good purpose at this time, and I send them to you with that view. Being yours respectfully,

A. B. C.

### "COUNTRYMEN!—BRITONS!"

Ever prone to fierce dissensions,  
Ever prone to scatter woes,  
You to freedom make pretensions,  
Yet are freedom's deadliest foes;  
Witness yonder fine clad regions  
Still displaying many a scar,  
There your fondly vaunted legions  
Waged in vain th' infuriate war;  
Witness France—undaunted nation,  
Glowing guardian of the world,  
Whom your curs'd confederation,  
Would to slav'ry's gulph have hurl'd;  
Witness Ireland—gracious heaven!  
Ireland, struggling to be free,  
Sees her daring offspring driven,  
Or doom'd to dungeon'd misery;  
Sees the barbarous British savage  
Give the war-whoop to destroy;  
Sees her hamlets doom'd to ravage,  
And her woe worn children fly:  
Sees the mighty conflagration  
Fling around the redd'ning glare;  
Hears the screams of violation,  
And the wild shrieks of despair:  
Sees each just remonstrance slighted,  
Drown'd amidst th' insulting roar;  
Sees her sons, because united,  
Daily weltering in their gore:  
These are now your mighty doings,  
But oppression soon may find,  
That to lay a land in ruins,  
Cannot subjugate the mind.

From the *National Intelligencer*.

A gentleman who recently arrived from the island of Barbadoes, passed through this city yesterday, and favored us with the "Barbadoes Mercury" of the 16th March, from which we copy the following articles respecting the destruction of "His Majesty's" ship Peacock.

From the gentleman to whose politeness we are on this occasion indebted, we learn that besides her other guns, the Peacock mounted eighteen caronades, all of which were *thirty-two* pounders, and not *twenty-four*, as heretofore believed. This fact, which makes the achievement of the Hornet still more splendid and astonishing, is stated on the margin of the Barbadoes paper now in our possession, by the captain of the *Opossum* British ship of war, and was written in the presence of the gentleman from whom we received

Bridge-town March 16.

The *Carteret Packet*, on her homeward route from Demerary, came in yesterday, and will sail again this evening. By this arrival we have obtained a newspaper, containing some further particulars of the fate of the *Peacock*, which, it is now ascertained, sunk at the anchorage to which the enemy's ship *Hornet* brought her after the action.—The captain's writing desk with some other articles belonging to the vessel had drifted ashore, and the former was brought over in the packet; and with a view of securing what may thus be saved of the *Peacock's* wreck, which lies between Demerary River and Mahaica, His Excellency Governor Carmichael has requested by Proclamation, that all papers may be sent to the King's House, and any materials deposited in the King's Stores at Fort Frederick.

Demerary, Feb. 27.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Mahaica, we present our readers, with considerable (though melancholy) satisfaction; particularly as, on the score of information, it acts as a complete introduction to what appears on the subject from the King's House.

We have all been much shocked at the capture of the *Peacock*, and the melancholy circumstances attending it. I had the detail from four of the crew who escaped from her (by means of the small boat hanging over her stern, which was much shattered, and with difficulty kept afloat by them until they were picked up by a colony boat, after having been six or seven hours in that situation,) two hours after she had been taken possession of by the American sloop of war *Hornet*, of 20 guns, principally 32 pounders, and 175 men. The action took place a little to windward of Mahaica, in five fathom water, and commenced about 10 minutes before 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening last, and in 45 minutes the *Peacock* was obliged to strike, being a perfect wreck. About a quarter of an hour before she struck, captain Peake was in the act of cheering his crew, encouraging them to continue the unequal contest, when he received a *24* pounder in his breast, & fell with a smile on his countenance. The man from whom I received this account was then at the helm, not two yards from where the captain was standing, and sprang forward and took him in his arms to carry him below, when he was knocked down by a splinter—"Here is some of captain Peake's blood (said he, pointing to his trowsers,) I was covered with it, but the salt water has almost washed it out." No other officer was killed.—

Early in the action Mr. Lot fell—"Poor Lot!" exclaimed the captain, "I did not think you would have been the first." Mr. Lot was taken down to Dr. Whitaker, but returned to his quarters before the action ceased, having merely been deprived of his senses for a time.—When these poor fellows made their escape, the wounded only had been taken out of the vessel; and at that time she had eight feet water in her hold, and the American lieutenant (whose name is O'Connor) had hailed his ship to say, that the prize was sinking, and these lads conceived that all hands on board the Peacock were in danger of going down in her, as she had been brought to an anchor, and the Hornet had drifted a considerable distance from them, and did not seem to take notice of the lieutenant when he hailed. They conjectured that the Peacock had from 20 to 25 killed and badly wounded. The enemy only acknowledged one of each; but they say they do not believe that, as their fire was well kept, up and the other did not send their boat to take possession for twenty minutes after the Peacock had struck. The plain and apparently sincere testimony of these men, and the regret which they expressed for the captain were both convincing and affecting. The spokesman, a respectable looking sailor, said, that he had been 14 years in His Majesty's service, and six with captain Peake; and "Sir (said he,) a better man, or braver officer, or a better disciplined ship, never sailed out of England; every man exerted himself to the utmost, but they were too heavy for us."

#### IN COUNCIL.

Carlton-House, 3d Feb. 1813.

Present H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

Minutes of information from all the U. States being read; Ordered, that our Printers in the several Sea-Ports be further instructed, particularly in opposing the Loan; that the most eminent be directed to attack the government in different ways so as if possible to excite prosecutions for Libels, or Commotions of the People, and that suitable rewards be given to those who excell in their different tasks. That the Riders be required to give all the information in their power, and to urge their Customers to complain against the Government of the United States; on this head, very special direction are to be given, as they may thus be made very useful, from their numbers and the chain of connection they can establish throughout the country, with all the disaffected as well as with each other. *Dem. Press.*

Interesting memoranda—from a London paper  
SHIP BUILDING.

The first double deck ship built in England was A. D. 1509, in the 35th year of the reign of Henry VII. whose name it bore, and was 1000 tons burthen, the total expenditure of which is estimated at 14,000l. Before this, 24 gun ships were the largest in our navy, and those were without port-holes, the guns being on the upper deck only.

For the invention of port holes, and various other improvements, we are, undoubtedly, indebted to the ingenuity of M. Decharges, an eminent mechanic of Brest, about the year 1503, in the reign of Louis the Twelfth.

We find, however, that the vessels in which our illustrious countryman, Sir Francis Drake, embarked for the West Indies, in the year 1570, were of a very inferior class; the Pasgha being of 70 tons, and the Swan, of 25 only; from which circumstance we may naturally infer, that first rate ships did not become very general, comparatively speaking, until a very recent date, although in Queen Elizabeth's time the armament of England, in the naval department, was computed at 15,270 men.

A first rate man of war, of the present day, requires about 70,000 cubic feet of timber, and expends 180,000 lbs. of rough hemp in the cordage, &c. It is calculated that the ground on which the timber of a 74 gun ship would require to grow, would be 50 acres. Thus, by due gradations, and progressive improvements, we find that the art of ship-building has attained its present high perfection.

Among the unfounded rumours which are in circulation, since the appearance of a British Squadron at the mouth of our river; is one, that persons are employed by Military authority, to press waggons for the public service. We are authorised to give this a public denial, and to declare, that there is neither a disposition nor necessity to require supplies, either of waggons or of any other kind, except where fairly bargained and paid for. If any person, under a false assumption of authority, shall offer violence to private rights, exemplary punishment will be inflicted on a representation to the civil authority. *Balt. Whig.*

RAZEEZ.—This is a new name by which the British naval administration has designated a non-descript force which they are about to send out on our coast. They are in fact 74 gun ships, a few only of their highest and most inefficient guns being excluded by the cutting down a part of their decks; and these are to be classed as frigates! One of

them would be a fair match for two first rate frigates. A higher compliment could not be paid to the skill and gallantry of our brave tars, which have triumphantly overcome every thing like an equal force; a fairer confession of inferiority could not be elicited, than this ungenerous & pusillanimous course which the British naval officers have thought proper to take, to prop up the declining reputation of the Invincible Navy of Old England.

*Nat. Int.*

BRITISH PACKETS.—The Federal prints are filled with a ridiculous outcry on the subject of the opening of the letters received and transmitted by the British Packets. Little care we, as friends of administration, what the factious tools say about it, because their habitual disregard of truth has become proverbial. Lest, however, honest men should be misled by the clamor, we will just observe, that during war, letters are never permitted to pass from one enemy to another without being opened; and that the opening of the letters by the two governments respectively, as well as the other arrangements respecting cartel packets, was settled by a reciprocal agreement between the agents of the two countries. War precludes all communication between two nations, except that mercantile correspondence which the courtesy of modern war permits.—It would be a novelty in war, to permit sealed letters to pass to the enemy during its continuance, by which that enemy should be advised, aided or comforted. Our government has therefore, in guarding against it, performed what has certainly been a painful though indispensable duty.

By letters received from on board the frigate Constellation off Norfolk, dated the 15th inst. we have the disagreeable information, that the ship's first cutter, proceeding on service on that day with sixteen men, Lieutenant Biggs, Master's mate La Roche, and midshipman Phillips, overset not far from the ship, Lieut. Biggs and Midshipman Phillips were unfortunately drowned; the boats succeeded in saving the rest. The bodies of the sufferers had not been found when the letter we have seen was written.—Those young gentlemen are spoken of as having bid fair to be an honor to their country.

PRINTED BY  
JOSEPH DESNOUES,  
FOR THE PROPRIETOR.  
No. 6, CHURCH-STREET,  
REAR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,  
WHERE PRINTING IN GENERAL IS EXECUTED  
ON REASONABLE TERMS.